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TALK UP YOUR TOWN.

To talk a town down is much easier matter than to talk one up; and that, we suppose, is the reason why so many fluent talkers constantly engage themselves in the talking-down business. It is as natural for some people to talk incessantly as it is for a river to run down stream, and in very many instances the mere pleasure it affords them is all they are after. They don't want to hear others talk, hence they handle themes that are the least likely to provoke disputes; and strange as it may seem, when the town is the theme, running it down is, as a general rule, the safest side of the question.

If you have never thought of this give the matter your attention for a few days and see if it does not turn out just as we have stated. Stand about the corners where the idlers have gathered, and if we are not greatly mistaken, you will hear a large per cent of them berating the place for its dullness, and freely giving it as their opinion that there is nothing of promise for it in the future. It is finished and going down hill while every other town within the circle of their knowledge is doing better and promising better. And unfortunately this kind of thing is not strictly confined to the idlers of the street corners—one finds it in very many places where one ought not to expect it.

While it is an easy matter to talk down a town and do it a serious injury, it is really not a hard matter to talk it up, if the right kind of persons will go about it with an honest, good will. Especially is this the case where there is in the town much of good to talk about, as in the city of Charlotte, for instance. For her population, Charlotte is cursed with as many croakers as any other city in the world, perhaps, and yet no city has less real material for them to work upon. This croaking must be met by the honest and progressive portion of our people, and the sooner it is met the better, for it is interfering with our prosperity. We must meet it by telling the whole truth with reference to our natural advantages, and by giving encouragement to every useful and creditable enterprise that springs up or has an existence in our midst. If we see a needed improvement in the city, or anything relating thereto, we must demand it and talk it up vigorously until the whole community is filled with the idea—until its need is seen by all, and a storm of public sentiment brings on the work. Don't put off till to-morrow to begin. Don't hold back because some poor mummy, out of whom has withered all public spirit and love of advancement, moans forth in sepulchral tones that "it won't pay." Make up your mind that it will pay, and then show your living fellows a good reason for the faith that is in you, leaving the mummy to enjoy his ancient wrappings of stupidity after the most approved fashion of his kind. If, for instance, you think a completion of a Railroad would be of particular advantage to the city, tell the people what you think about it, and don't stop at one telling. If you think we ought to have a Railroad make up your mind that the road must be built, and that you have been specially commissioned to have it built. Agitation is the great first step in all such things. Do that part of the work well and the more substantial part will be sure to follow.

GOOD NIGHT.

How tenderly and sweetly fall the gentle "good-night" into loving hearts as members of a family separate and retire for the night! What myriads of hasty words and thoughtless acts, engendered in the hurry and business of the day, are forever blotted out by its benign influences! Small token, indeed; but it is the little courtesies that can so beautifully round off the square corners in the homes of laboring men and women—The simple "I thank you" for a favor received will fill with happiness the heart of the giver. True wealth is not counted by dollars and cents, but by the gratitude and affections of the heart.

If a home be happy, whether the owners possess a patch of ground of one or a thousand acres, they are in the end wealthy beyond mathematical calculation. Then how much more lovingly are the sable folds of night gathered around the happy homes; how much more confidingly do its members repose their weary bodies in the care of Divine goodness, soothing their overtaxed minds to the realities of a beautiful dream land; awakened, refreshed and invigorated for the coming day's labor by having bidden their loved ones "good-night!" And if during this life we have faithfully attended to all these little courtesies these little souls need, if we have guarded carefully all God's hearts placed in our keeping, at the close of its brief yet eventful day, how much easier to bid all our dearly beloved ones a final "good-night!"

When is love like a battle? When it comes to an engagement.

LAGER-BEER AND CRIME.

BY M. L. HOLBROOK, M. D.

The temperance cause seems likely to be greatly injured by the German population of our country, who favor and use lager beer. It is claimed by them that this drink is harmless, not intoxicating, and even wholesome. I have just spent a month in one of the criminal courts of this city, and, while prepared to believe much crime came from the use of liquor, I was a little suprised to hear the judge who presided—an old and venerable man, whose active life had all been spent in the criminal courts—declare that nine-tenths of our crime came from the use of intoxicating liquors. During the long session of the court I was pained to see that most of the criminals were young, and that in a majority of instances they had been drunk more or less when committing their depredations on society. We had some five or six murderers on trial, and nearly all had been drinking before the murder what a German would call a moderate amount of lager-beer—say from one to two quarts—and sometimes with it ale. Perhaps the most painful murder case before the court was that of a boy seventeen years old, son of very respectable parents, who killed a comrade while entirely under the influence of lager-beer. The fight which occurred at the same time was between about a dozen boys from fifteen to twenty, and all had drunk lager-beer freely. Judging from my observation, lager beer is quite as likely to generate murder and crime as stronger liquors; for while it blunts the senses and moral perceptions, it does not so thoroughly destroy that co-ordinating power which the cerebellum has over the muscles, causing them to act together, and loss of which is drunkenness, or inability of the brain to make the muscles act all alike; thus leaving the body largely normal, but the moral senses blunted. The one drunk on beer is really more dangerous than the one drunk on wine or whiskey. I should like to know the experience and observation of others on this point.

What is to be the cure of this stubbornness of a race to progress from the use of beer to water? The habit no doubt is inbred, and the belief that the waters of Germany are impure from the long saturation of the soil with the filth of ages and the cure, come only with time.

The cure lies in the slow but sure progress of the race. In Germany even there is a small but faithful class of hygienists who abjure beer, drinking many fruit juices. They are few in number, but determined, and will yet revolutionize Germany's beer drinking habits.

So, too, the cure of intemperance lies mainly in human progress, and progress lies in giving thought to a subject. The temperance society is doing its best work in compelling attention to temperance. In time it will meet with its reward.—*National Temperance Advocate.*

SHEEP ON THE FARM.

Sheep are undervalued by the mass of land-holders as a means of keeping up the fertility of the soil and putting money into the pockets of the farmers. The moment one begins to talk of sheep husbandry, the listener or reader begins to look for wool quotations, as if wool was all that yields profit from sheep. One might as well look for wheat quotations alone when there is talk about the profit on farming.

Sheep on a farm yield both wool and mutton. They multiply with great rapidity. They are the best of farm scavengers, cleaning a field as no other class of animals will. They give back to the farm more in proportion to what they take from it than any other animal, and distribute it better with a view to the future fertility of the soil. Prove this? There is no need of proof to those who have kept sheep and know their habits and the profits they yield. To prove it to those who have not the experience, it is necessary they should try the experiment, or accept the testimony of an experienced shepherd.

But the live stock on a farm should not necessarily be sheep exclusively. Cattle, horses, swine, have their respective places in the farm economy. How many of each to keep is a question that locality, character of markets, adaptation of soil, predisposition, taste and skill of the husbandman must decide. But one thing ought not to be forgotten—that the more stock a man keeps on his farm, the more grass and grain it ought to, and, if properly managed, will grow. The rates of increase will correspond with the business tact, technical and practical knowledge and skill of the husbandman.

A young Athenian at a party asked and received the consent of a young lady to accompany her home. He waited in astonishment while the company slowly departed, and finally hinted that it was time for them to go. "Oh," said she demurely, "I am boarding here."

The breaking in of the floor at Reams' Warehouse caused a suspension for one issue of the Durham *Herald.*

A BOY'S WAY TO SUCCESS.

Every boy wishes to be successful, and he thinks if he could only find a sure road to success in any undertaking he would not hesitate to enter it. It is the fear of failure at the last that keeps many from pushing on.

There are three qualities which will ensure success in any walk in life; namely ability, integrity, and industry; and though at first sight it might seem as if the first of these must be a gift, and cannot be cultivated, you will find it is a fact that every boy has ability, if he only finds out in which line of study or action it lies. Ability is the power of doing a thing well. A boy should learn early that he cannot have ability in every thing; that is, few boys have a great deal of general ability. The first rule should be, that "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." A boy who does his best in whatever he undertakes, will soon find in what direction his efforts meet with most marked success; and having discovered that let him bind all his energies to be first in that particular branch of study or work. Better be a first class carpenter that a fourth-rate lawyer; a good machinist, than a poor doctor.

But many boys cannot judge of their own abilities; and the father, who should study his son's peculiar temperament and characteristics, give them too little thought. Don't give it up; be on the watch to make a good friend; choose your associates among those who aim high—not as to money, or social standing, but as to learning and earnest Christian living. A boy should have at least one friend several years his senior, who can guide him to a choice of the best branch of work or study for his best efforts. He will by earnest endeavor gain ability; but let him guard well his integrity. This is more than truthfulness. A boy of integrity is like a stout, staunch ship sailing through the ocean—the waves sway her from side to side, but she remains whole and firm. Boys, make up your minds to be true. If you have deceived, say so to yourself, and say, 'By God's help I'll stop, from this day. I must earn an honorable name, and I will," and at whatever cost to yourself, be true; let no temptation spring a leak in your heart.

Now, about industry. A boy with good ability and integrity, even if he is rather lazy and shiftless, will perhaps get along; but what opportunities lost usefulness! Boys, remember that the most successful men have been the most industrious. It is easy to point out some rich man and say, 'He began as a poor boy.' Yes, but he worked hard, year in and out. One word about this industry. Don't let it be simply being industrious to be rich. Aim higher than riches. Store your mind with gleanings from the best writers, cultivate a taste for reading, and let the success at which you aim be the approval of a good conscience. Riches are not to be despised; but it is only when they are united to learning and religion that they are to be envied.

I wish boys would realize more that every little even of their boyhood is shaping their future character. The boy who is more anxious to understand perfectly what he learns, than to appear to make great progress, who cares more for acquiring knowledge than to shine as a student, will be a man of more ability and integrity than one who cares for the mere surface show.

LIFE'S AUTUMN.

The autumn of a well spent life is beautiful as that of the waning year. The end comes on as softly as the shadows of the fall steal over sky, and hills and meadows. It is cloudy and dark at times, the rains only passing to gather afresh; but, when the air clears, the rainbow spans the valley, and dyes the broken fringes of the storm with prismic colors. The good man does not die; he only passes to a higher life. It is with him as it is with nature. We think it dies, but it is outward seeming we see perish. The spirit of the year, like a blest soul, has done its work—has filled a thousand values with golden corn; weighted the trees and vines with fruit; glorified all the earth with flowers and beauty; and now lingering for a last fond look, its earthly robes laid off, sheds over the world a farewell smile, and so returns to God.—*J. Cunningham Geikie.*

Messrs. J. H. & W. L. Thorp having sold the Rocky Mount *Mail* to Messrs. W. H. & H. D. Avera, Mr. W. L. Thorp retires from the editorship of that throughly independent paper. The Messrs. Avera's become editors.

An Alabama editor, in puffing a grocery kept by a woman, says, 'Her tomatoes are as red as her own cheeks, her indigo is as blue as her own eyes, and her pepper as hot as her own temper.'

'Jenny,' said a Scotch minister, stooping from his pulpit, 'have ye got a peen aboot ye?' 'Yes minister.' 'Then stick it into that sleeping brute by your side.'

A public writer thinks that much might be gained if speakers would observe the miller's rule—always to shut the gate when the grist is out.

MAXIMS OF ROCHEFOUCOULD.

Our passions are the only orators who are certain to persuade us.

We have all of us sufficient strength of mind to endure the misfortunes of other people.

Philosophy triumphs easily over past evils and evils to come, but present evils triumph over philosophy.

It requires greater virtue to sustain good fortune than bad.

The evil which we do does not draw upon us so many persecutions and so much hatred as our good qualities.

If we had no faults ourselves, we should not have so much pleasure in discovering the faults of others.

Nobody is ever so happy or unhappy as he imagines.

The love of justice in most men is nothing but the fear of suffering from injustice.

Many complain of their memory, but none complain of their judgment.

Old men delight in uttering good precepts—to console themselves for being no longer in a condition to set bad examples.

The surest way of being deceived is to think yourself cleverer and more cunning than anybody else.

People are never made so ridiculous by the qualities they possess as by those which they affect to have.

Society could not long subsist if men were not the dupes of one another.

Our repentance is not so much a regret for the evil we have done as a fear of what may be the consequences.

When our vices quit us, we flatter ourselves that we quit our vices.

That which often prevents us from abandoning ourselves to a single vice, is the fact that we have several.

He who lives without folly is not so wise as he thinks.

It is much easier to limit one's gratitude than one's hopes and desires.

In the adversity of our best friends we always find something that does not displease us.

It is not so dangerous to do evil to most men as to do them too much good.

There is no man clever enough to know all the evil which he does.

Among the mass of mankind gratitude is nothing but a strong and secret desire for still greater benefits.

NORTH CAROLINA BANKERS.

The "bankers," who live along the North Carolina banks, are a peculiar people. Like the Florida "crackers," their origin is wrapped in mystery. They have little intercourse with the world, and that little is confined to an interchange of commodities. They are expert fishermen and hunters, and the range for both is wide. They make their own nests, hollow out a cypress log, and fashion and trim it to the semblance of a boat, cultivate a little patch of potatoes, and live and flourish in a sort of rude independence, if not antagonism to their more civilized neighbors across the channel. They are happily ignorant of the making and unmaking of Presidents, and the tumoil of the world generally in no way disturb the equanimity of their lives. At the extreme end of Bogue banks, and eight miles from Cape Lookout, is Fort Macon. A broken down parapet and a few dilapidated looking guns constitute the fort. A row of neat cottages shows the quarters of the officers, and a solemn tower is said to be the hospital. So close a resemblance does this fort bear to a prison that desertion is of very common occurrence. In this emergency the soldier and banker are of use to each other. The former, after making his escape, takes his way along the banks until he falls in with a banker's hut, and there disposes of his blouse, pants and cap, receiving in return a complete suit of nondescript apparel. Then the transformed soldier is ferried across the sound by the accommodating banker, becomes a civilian, cancels his engagement and is rarely brought to justice. A few years ago a soldier, tired of the monotonous life of the crazy old fort, made his escape in the customary manner, and, after wandering through several States in the direction of the frontier, at last found employment in a circus. There he completely sunk his identity, and became a daring bareback rider. More than three years had elapsed, when an officer strolled into the show, at that time performing in Iowa. The officer recognized the delinquent and, armed with the necessary extradition papers, clapped his hand on the soldier acrobat, and conveyed him back to his old quarters at the dismal end of Bogue banks.

"Ah," sighed an old fellow, as he gazed upon a modern belle, "the whirling of time makes many changes. When I was young she used to say, "Now don't, Henry; you'll rumble my hair!' but now she can remove her hair and hang it over the back of a chair.' And he sighed again.

An eminent and witty prelate was once asked if he did not think such a one followed his conscience. 'Yes,' said the bishop, 'I think he follows it as a man does a horse in a gig—he drives it first.'

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....JAN. 31. 1877.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

As the time for the decision of the vexed question of the Presidential election approaches, public anxiety naturally rises higher in contemplation of the result. Unexpected and in the face of facts, that question has been complicated with difficulties from which there is no extrication through the usual forms of law, and scarcely through the observance of Constitutional provisions. The Democratic party, morally sure of the election of their candidate, was not willing to yield a victory apparently so fairly its own. The Republican party, fast anchored in the possession of power, was reluctant to yield to that force of popular verdict that would drive it from its moorings. The Democratic party contended for the maintenance of its rights through the instrumentalities which had through all former time been effective to decide the doubts of such contests. The Republican party, practiced in all the arts of evasion, skilled in the use of all the machinery that makes trickery successful, bold from undeviating success in the uses of unconstitutional and illegal devices, insolently proclaimed a determination to declare the momentous result by means the most arbitrary and unprecedented to attain its position.

Between the attitude of the two parties a middle ground of accommodation has been sought in vain, unless, indeed, it is now to be reached by the plan laid before Congress by the Committee of conference. That plan takes the decision out of the hands of all the agencies usually employed to act in like cases. It takes it out of the hands of the electoral college, the direct spokesman of the people; it takes it out of the hands of the House of Representatives, the next immediate voice of the people; it takes it out of the hands of the President of the Senate, most impudently claimed to be clad with the declaratory power; and it puts into the hands of a Commission, selected partly from the two Houses of Congress, and partly from the Supreme Court of the United States.

It must be a grave emergency which resorts to a step so unusual. It is a recognition of the fearful conclusion that all the ordinary measures are exhausted, and that to save the country from war and from anarchy, a tribunal is created for the occasion, to whose decisions, for the sake of peace, all contention must yield.

This tribunal has one objection, which presents itself to many minds—its decisions appear to hang upon the element of chance. Its conclusion may depend upon the casting vote of one man, and that man may possibly be influenced by party preferences.

Yet we can more safely rely upon the well considered action of this body of men, carefully selected and awfully conscious of the gravity of their duties, than hope to reach happier conclusions through the heated discussions of the excited material of Congressional debaters for extrication from the trouble.

And we are far from having distrust of the members of the Supreme Court who compose a branch of the tribunal. They are all men profoundly versed in constitutional questions, all profoundly committed to preserving the character of the Court for impartibility, all past the age when ambition can tempt to crime, all probably at the goal of their aspirations, all with no purpose higher than that to preserve the character which was the foundation stone of their elevation.

The moderate men of all parties acquiesces in the wisdom of this last resort to settle the Presidential problem. Only the extreme partisans of both sides oppose it. And it is not the least argument in its favor that such men as Morton and Chandler who insist upon the extreme and unconstitutional measure as the sole and absolute declaration of the President of the Senate, are most violent in opposition.

We look, naturally, to a decision in favor of the Tilden electors. It is impossible to do otherwise in face of the fact established in all fair judgment, that the vote claimed for Hayes in the disputed States is so clearly tainted with fraud that it cannot stand the test of impartial scrutiny.

But we must be prepared, even while convinced of the fairness and fulness of Tilden's election, to abide unqualifiedly by the decision of the arbitrating Commission. Its result, if it does not bring satisfaction, will bring peace; and peace is better than a war which will be tortured into another crusade of spoliation and subjugation of the South.

50,000 partridges have been shipped to the North this winter, from North Carolina. The Legislature should pass a law protecting the birds, or soon the insects they destroy, will compel us to import our bread.

THE ELECTORAL BILL PASSED.

This bill referred to in our last article as being under discussion in the Senate, passed that body on Thursday and was immediately sent to the House where it is thought it will pass without difficulty.

The vote was 17 to 47, the negative votes including such rabid radicals as Blaine, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Morton and Sherman. The opposition of such men, intent upon the perpetuity of the Republican party with all its sins or with civil war as the alternative, is a good index of the fairness and propriety of the bill.

The Legislature of North Carolina has done wisely to endorse it.

DEATH OF COL. ROBERT STRANGE.

On Tuesday last, whilst this distinguished gentlemen was engaged in a cause before the Superior Court at Wilmington, he suddenly fell, struck with paralysis, and died on the next morning at two o'clock, without having ever returned to consciousness.

Intimately acquainted with Robert Strange since early boyhood, we are perhaps, as well as any one living, as thoroughly acquainted with all those characteristics, which, developed in youth, culminated in that eminence both in intellectual and moral excellence to which he attained. His was as nearly the character of the perfect man as could be reached, a character more perfectly rounded and proportioned than any we can compare with it; not without some of the infirmities of human nature, but those infirmities held under control by lofty principle. In all his life, while somewhat warm in temper that temper was only the vehicle for the expressions of the noblest sentiments wounded or offended by the baseness or injustice of others. He was so elevated in thought that he scorned all that was base. He was a man wedded to principle, and that of the loftiest ideal; true to purpose, and that of the highest aim, wedded to duty, and that of the most useful aim. Conscientious, faithful, laborious, quietly ambitious, he advanced step by step from the careless hilarity of the ruddy faced school boy, to the highest position of the mature man, contributing the stores of his cultivated mind and the treasures of a generous heart, to the adornment of the profession he served, to the service of the State he adored, to the advancement of the community for which he labored, to the delight of the family of which he was the idol.

We cannot here dwell upon his life, his public services, or upon his career, so abruptly closed in the full blaze in its most resplendent lustre. Our columns unfortunately were pre-occupied.

Col. Strange was born in the town of Fayetteville on the 27th of July 1823, and was the second son of the Hon. Robert Strange, and was a grandson of William Kirkland of Hillsboro.

Abstract Principles of Constitutional rights have no longer force in this country. Patriotism, fearless enough to stand out for the right against the encroachments of power lives only in the minds of dreamers. Property and office are the only possessions thought worthy of a contest. We have therefore abandoned the idea that the North would resist by arms the usurpations, however flagrant, that would be used to seat Hayes, by failure to seat Tilden under the exercise of Constitutional forms.

Therefore it is that we accept the plan of the committee of conference as offering the only possible fair solution of the present presidential entanglement.

The Wilmington *Journal* joins us in the complaint that Wilmington has been thrust aside from the benefits of the so called rail road system of North Carolina, and stands upon the sea shore isolated from interests which she ought as a North Carolina commercial Metropolis, control. The injudicious and unpatriotic transfer, by leases and surrenders, of the control of the rail roads of the State to foreign corporations, has done an injury to the State that can scarcely be computed. The construction of these roads stimulated industries and enterprises dependent mainly upon the management of these roads with reference to those very enterprises. The transfer of the control of these roads to other and hostile hands has sapped these enterprises of their life blood, and checked their immature growth by a fatal paralysis.

We are glad to see the *Journal* revert to this subject, and hope to see it pressed with an earnestness becoming a community that has such demands upon the State, as being the pioneer in the system of rail road communication in North Carolina.

Another fire eater has come to grief. Logan of Illinois is defeated for the U. S. Senate and the very conservative Republican David Davis is elected. With Logan and Boutwell out of the way, and Sherman and Morton baffled in their schemes, there is a hope yet that the country may be snatched out of the hands of its dangerous leaders.

VACANCY FILLED.

W. R. Lindsay was elected on the 23rd to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Dr. P. M. Winchester from Rockingham county. He had no opposition, and is, of course, a good Democrat.

The *Herald* truly says that peace is the desire of all sections of the country. That is emphatically the doctrine of the South. But there has been a time in the history of the country when a latitude of sentiment prevailed, and when neither statesmen nor people were willing to sacrifice the higher principles of national life to the expediencies necessary to secure temporary tranquility. Little will have been secured for permanent peace unless Congress adopts some clear and definite legislation to make these complications impossible in the future.

Among the first of these steps will be to strike down the intermediate agency of Returning Boards, and leave nothing between the people and the ascertainment of their wills but the Electoral College. This last has come to be regarded by many as one remove too much.

The Richmond *Whig* says: If the election laws are to be amended with a view to correcting fraud, the only certain means of effecting it is by a return to the time honored practice in Virginia of viva voce voting. Let every man proclaim the name of the candidate he supports and have his name recorded when he votes, and there will no opportunity offered for double ballots unless the second ballot is given under an assumed name, and this an honest registration will prevent.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, lectured in Richmond last week. Beecher thinks every man can be broken down provided the right temptation is used. His subject was "hard times." They will yet be harder if not hotter, if he gets his due.

A good sign of peace, and a probable indication of a satisfactory settlement of the question, is the defeat of Boutwell in Massachusetts for U. S. Senator and the withdrawal of Logan from the contest in Illinois after a prolonged struggle. Both of these men were rabid haters of the South, blind partizans of the Republican party, committed to the inauguration of Hayes even to the extent of war. When such men are forced to stand aside, the age of reason may be said to return.

Mr. C. S. Brown has renewed his lease upon the National Hotel at Raleigh, and the public will be glad to know that the house which has been kept in such excellent style remains in the hands of so competent and genial a landlord.

Abby House and Joe Medlin, two first class nuisances, occupy the local columns of the Raleigh press to the disgust of most readers. We will be glad to publish the obituaries of both, free of charge, provided that is the last of them.

Ben Hill has been elected Senator of Georgia after a bitter contest. The Senator elect has many warm admirers, and is undoubtedly a man of brilliant talent, with somewhat doubtful prudence. He will stand a good check to his old opponent Blaine.

Thomas Settle always lights on his feet. He has fallen into another good office, having been appointed United States Judge for the District of Florida.

Simon Cameron wanted to amend the title of the electoral bill by calling it an act to declare Tilden and Hendricks the President and Vice-President elect.

The electoral bill passed the House of Representatives on Thursday. The Commission under the bill will be appointed today (Tuesday.)

Washington, Jan. 25.—J. R. DeBerry, a Florida telegrapher, was before the committee on powers and privileges to-day, and testified to the knowledge of telegrams to the following effect.

Secretary Chandler to Stearns:

"We are absolutely sure of so many votes, (he did not remember the number), and must have Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana by fair means or otherwise."

Same to Same.

"Send couriers to each county. They must be made to show a majority for Hayes.

Same to Same:

"I have seen the President and Secretary Money and troops will be sent."

Witness could not remember the exact words, and declines to answer certain questions, as it would criminate him under Florida laws, and he would probably be held for contempt.

Washington, Jan. 25.—DeBerry testified that a dispatch had been handed him for transmission to Z. Chandler, signed by Gov. Stearns, saying in effect: "We cannot carry the State for Hayes unless we have troops and money immediately."

Gen. Chalmers, of Mississippi, is here as a witness before the committee on privileges and elections.

THE JUDGES WHO ARE TO COUNT THE VOTE.

Mr. George Alfred Townsend in a letter to the New York Graphic gives the following facts of the members of the Supreme Court who are to count the electoral vote should the plan recommended by the joint congressional committee be adopted:

"Clifford is a man steeped in reverence for the tribunal where he has presided many years. This old man, colossal in size, weighing about or above 300 pounds, made the treaty with Mexico in 1847. He was appointed by a Democratic administration, and is hardly ever heard to refer to political questions.

"Judge Miller speaks pleasantly about the new duty devolving upon him. He is universally regarded in Missouri by the rebels, as well as by the Republicans of Iowa, as the ablest jurist west of the river Mississippi. By birth he is a Kentuckian, and was once a doctor.

"Judge Field is a man of stupendous reading and information, the ablest lawyer on the Pacific side, and the peer of any body in the court. He is a man of ready opinions but as a judge his impartiality is unquestioned.

"Judge Strong is the most judicial-looking man on the bench—of a noble head with grey locks from his crown. His position in Pennsylvania was of the highest; he is seldom heard of here except in the legal social circle.

"While many look upon Davis as the fifth judge, some say that Conkling's appointee—Ward Hunt—would be apt to imitate Conkling's unmanly motives and forget the partizan in the public officer, and that he may be the choice. Others think that the judges will select the easy and agreeable Bradley, who was appointed a Republican, but whose State went for Tilden by so great a majority that he will be evenly balanced in the influences which environ him."

New York, Jan. 25.—A meeting of the bankers and merchants and others interested in the settlement of the debt question of the Southern States was held to-day in the Clearing House. William Cullen Bryant presided. Frederick Taylor spoke of the deplorable condition of things in the South. Col. Stebbins then offered resolutions which were adopted, deploring the state of affairs in the Southern States and sympathizing with the people and States in their unhappy condition, recognizing the obstacles in the way of an honorable discharge of their legal obligations, stating that some method of compromise and readjustment was absolutely necessary and recommending intervention of a committee of disinterested arbiters between the States and their bondholders, as offering a fair and honorable method, alike to debtor and creditor, and naming as the committee, Messrs. Geo. S. Cox, J. D. Vermilye, R. B. Sherman, B. B. Comegys, and Enoch Pratt, and inviting the defaulting States to confer with this committee upon the matter. These gentlemen accepted the trust and undertook the work given them. They will report progress at a future meeting.

Addresses, commendatory of this project, were made by George Opdyke, John A. Stewart, Rev. Dr. Osgood, F. S. Winston, and others.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The President, in a recent conversation on the Louisiana subject, said that the adherents of both Governors had been pressing him for a recognition, but, whatever might be his personal opinion of the validity of the Packard or the Nicholls government, it offered him no constitutional reason for proceeding to instate one or the other, nor had anything yet occurred which gave him any more reason to proclaim Packard or Nicholls Governor than existed to proclaim Robinson Governor of New York; nor would he, acting upon his private and individual judgment, be any more justified in ordering Augur to instate one or the other in full possession of the State government. For a decision upon this question he should wait until all the evidence was before him, and the reports to the Legislature gave him the opinion of the law-making power. He did not intend to act before that time, and he should be glad at that time to make his action final and conclusive. He was weary of the perpetual row. If the Packard government had rights, its adherents ought to be able and ready to support them by force of arms; but as matters stand they relied upon troops, and if they were remain twenty-four hours in New Orleans.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

$200 REWARD.

Executive Department,
Raleigh, January 23, 1877.

WHEREAS, Official information has been received at this Department that George Lloyd, late of the county of Orange, stands charged with the murder of William E. Thompson; and whereas, it appears that the said George Lloyd has fled the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.

Now, therefore I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said George Lloyd to the Sheriff of Orange county, at the Court House in Hillsboro, and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminal to justice.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the twenty-second day of January, 1877, and in the hundred and first year of American Independence.

ZEBULON B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
DAVID M. VANCE,
Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

George Lloyd is about twenty-two years old, five feet ten inches high, has light complexion, fair hair and reddish whiskers and moustache, and blue eyes. He weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds.

Jan. 30 1m.

CALL AT
KIRKLAND & CO.'S
FOR FINE
Old Imported Brandy,
Old Tom Gin,
Old Rye Whiskey
AND a general line of
GROCERIES.
Consisting in part of
COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, MOLASSES, BACON, SOAP, PEPPER, FLOUR, CANDLES, SPICES, CRACKERS, PICKLES, CANNED GOODS, CHEESE, CONCENTRATED LYE, &c. &c.
Which we propose to sell at LOWEST Market rates. In addition to GROCERIES, we will keep,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE & HARDWARE.
Soliciting a share of the Patronage of the Citizens, and the Buyers, who visit this Market. We subscribe ourselves
KIRKLAND & CO.,
WE will take CORN, WHEAT, OATS, &c, in exchange for Goods.
Collie Clark is with us, and will be pleased to see his old friends.
K. & CO.
May 5 1y.

A CARD.
To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York.

A. W. GRAHAM,
Attorney at Law.
HILLSBORO, N. C.
PRACTICES in the counties of Orange, Alamance, Person, Chatham and Granville. Claims collected in any part of the State.

SELECT
Boarding and Day School,
HILLSBORO, N. C.
THE Thirty-Sixth session of the Misses Nash and Miss Kollock's School will open on Friday, February 2nd, 1877.
Board and Tuition reduced to $100.
Circulars sent on application.
Jan. 2 1m.

E. D. HEARTT.
WITH
SEDDON and BRUCE.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
Groceries and Liquors,
VIRGINIA STREET.
RICHMOND, VA.
sept. 13 6m.

HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY.
HILLSBORO, N. C.
THE SPRING SESSION of this CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, Commences Jan 15th 1877.
For circulars apply to the Principals.
HAMILTON & MORSON.
Jan. 3. 1f.

THE
The North Carolina Home
INSURANCE CO.
OF
RALEIGH, N. C.
Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise AND All Classes of Insurable Property,
AGAINST
Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most Favorable Terms.
ITS Stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina Institutions, and among them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the State.
All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.
This Company has, already, during the three years of its existence, paid a large amount of Losses, yet its assets are steadily increasing.
It appeals with confidence to the Insurers of property in North Carolina.
Encourage Home Institutions.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.
C. D. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
P. COWPER, Supervisor.
HAMILTON & GRAHAM, Local Agents.
dec. 12 12m. Hillsboro, N. C

Dr. D. A. Robertson.
Surgeon Dentist.
Office up stairs in Berry's brick building as heretofore.
WILL continue to visit Chapel Hill on the fourth Tuesday of every month. And spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary.
Owing to the great scarcity of money, prices have been reduced to the same they were before the war.
Orders left with Charles M. Parks' will be promptly attended to. March 4 1y.

John H. Tyler & Co,
Successors to
MITCHELL AND TYLER.
1005 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VA.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware.
GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.
WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.
HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.
Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or otherwise. Oct. 11 1y.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
12th, Opposite Bank St. & Capitol Square
Richmond, Va.
T. W. Hoenniger,
PROPRIETOR.
A neat and first class Hotel, furnished in 1874 equal to any in the United States. The Proprietor assures comfort to the travelling public. Charges reduced to $2.50 and $3 per day, according to size and location of Room—with uniformity in every other respect.

J. M. MURRIE. C. M. HUTCHINGS.
J. A. HERNDON.
Murrie, Hutchings & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries,
STAPLE DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.
R. W. Lawson & Co's. old stand,
MAIN STREET,
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.
Oct 4 1y.

THOS. McCULLY,
GEM SALOON.
Craighead Street (Near Main,)
Danville, Va.
KEEPS supplied with FISH, OYSTERS and GAME (in season,) and can serve them in any manner in his Restaurant. Bar well stocked with choice Liquors, Cigars and the best brands of Chewing Tobacco.
BILLIARD TEMPLE.
Up stairs, contains Gen. R. Phelps's four fine tables, and is lighted by Gas. A Call Solicited.
Oct 4 3m.

A. L. Ellett & Co.,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12th St.
RICHMOND, VA.
OFFER to the Merchants of the South, the LARGEST and CHEAPEST assortment of GOODS they have ever been able to offer to the trade. Oct 4 3m.

The Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, 1877.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Terms of the Recorder for 1876.
For 1 year, $1 50.
" 6 months, 75.
Payments always in advance.
Job printing done neatly cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

Dennis Hayes is still shot.

Our friend Mr. A. W. Graham who has for the past eighteen months been acting as Secretary of the Board of Arbitration on the disputed boundary line between the State of Maryland and Virginia, has returned home and hereafter can always be found in his office in the Berry Building. Any business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
See Card.

Two HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD is offered by the Governor of the State for the arrest of George Lloyd, charged with the murder of William Thompson. See ad. in this paper.

Dr. Thomas Webb.

The condition of this gentleman remains without material change, with this comforting circumstance, that his symptoms are no worse.

St. Matthew's Church.

The Rev. George Patterson of St. John's Church Wilmington preached one of his admirable sermons in St. Matthew's on Sunday morning.

The Rev. Mr. Curtis exchanged pulpits with Mr. Patterson on that day.

Next Sunday, that able young devine, Mr. W. S. Bynum of St. Barnabas Church, Greensboro, will exchange pulpits with Mr. Curtis.

Rev. Mr. Wheeler.

The new pastor of the Methodist Church preached on Sunday morning. We learn that he is highly prized by his congregation as a man of eloquence, piety and zeal.

A succession of beautiful days following each other in succession, have gladdened the heart, of all who desponded under the gloom of the preceding fortnight. That is an upward look; but downward—oh! the mud! the mud!

A Bear Hug.

We had our attention called to potatoe monstrosity a day or two ago,—a monstrosity measured by his coat, which was one hundred and eighty dollars! Now don't imagine this was the porker that walked off with the honors of the Centennial! He was a little fellow that would have done credit to a piney woods range, but he was passed over as a receipt in full for the bill of a long suffering, much laboring, and patiently waiting doctor!

Hillsboro Hog Crop.

Mr. Israel Turner killed a short time since four hogs which weighed nett, 1124 pounds. Mr. George Laws killed one which weighed 382 nett. Now, we do not name this as an offset to the bragging expositions of many of our contemporaries but to introduce a fact which an inquisitive friend has called to our attention, which is, the amount of pork raised in town, mostly in pens, which has been put up this winter. He finds that the amount put up in the corporate limits is at least 30,000 pounds and will probably exceed that. This quantity was raised almost without cost, mainly on kitchen slops and table waste. Three times as many dogs as hogs have been raised in the same way. How does the account stand between them as regards profit?

Maryland and Virginia.

The Board of Arbitrators on the boundary line between the above States finished their labors on the 17th at Washington. The award gives the whole of the Potomac river to low-water mark on the southern shore to Maryland. From Smith's Point at the mouth of said river the line runs across Chesapeake Bay to a point on Smith's Island called Sassafras Hammock, thence across said Island to the middle of Tangier Sound, thence South through the middle of said sound about three or four miles, until it intersects a line running from Smiths Point to Watkins Point, thence following said line East to Watkins Point: From Watkins Point the line runs due East to the middle of Pocomoke Bay, thence up the middle of Pocomoke Bay and River until it intersects a line run in 1668 by Calvert and Scarborough, and then with said line 5015 North of East to the Atlantic Ocean. By the award Maryland gets the famous oyster beds of Pocomoke Bay and Tangier Sound. And Virginia gets a very valuable oyster bed at the Southern extremity of Smiths Island.

The Award was signed by Hon. Jeremiah S. Black of Pa and Gov. Chas. J. Jenkins of Ga. Hon. James B. Beck of Kentucky filed a dissenting opinion.

Death of a State Senator.

Mr. J. G. Marler, Senator from Yadkin and Surry, died at his home last week of consumption. He had been in the Legislature in both branches, for the last ten successive years, and was a useful member and a good man.

This is the second death since the beginning of the session.

Editor's Correspondence.

RALEIGH N. C. 23th 1877.

The (so he begin, beautiful days beaming in goodness continue to the shades gloomy, [illegible] shine out "the jewels in the Ethiop's ear," and make the heart glad that nature has once again put on a smiling way. I wont complain, however, of the past bad weather, for bad "spells" belong to the winter season; but I think I have right to make a loud and a public outcry against the side walks of Raleigh. Remember, that it is a "city" boasting its ten or fifteen thousand people, with its Mayor and its Aldermen, its day and its night police, its army of street hands, and its heavy tax lists, its shortcomings in the way of mud and darkness may find an excuse in the commonplace of poverty, or inexperience in the management of municipal details.

With gas works, whose pipes extend to the remotest parts of the city, during the absence of the moon, Unimerbin darkness settles down like a pall, and the miserable pedestrian has the equal choice of the Scriptural bog which has invaded alike the street and the side walks. Off from Fayetteville street, these side walks are little better than the paths which often run along the margins of the country roads, offering perhaps an occasional firmer footing than is to be had in the roadway. There seems a deliberate purpose to make things worse than they are. The soil of Raleigh is, in most parts of the city, of a grayish loam. When worn through, red or yellowish clay of great tenacity is reached, and this is the street way of most of the thorough-fares. In the repairing of the side walks the mud of the streets is used to fill up such holes as washes as the rain has made in the former. As a consequence, walking is attended with troubles that no one likes to encounter. Those only who have "india rubbers" or "arctics" to bell back with complacency upon the evil. I saw to-day how side walks were "repaired." The accumulated mud of many weeks had choked a certain gutter, street hands were employed to open it and the foul mass of muck and mud was thrown out upon the sidewalk to present an obstacle more than ankle deep of the villainous filth—and there was no getting around it.

Of city news, there is none to tell, for cities sometimes, like country towns become barren in local items. The cotton trade is a little more active than it was a month ago since farmers can once again find their way to market. Prices are well sustained, and Raleigh maintains its reputation as a good cotton market. The increase here this year for the same period over last year is nearly 9000 bales, and the receipts for the season will be about 45000 bales.

The Legislature is—well—it is right hard to give any very satisfactory account of what it is doing. Working it certainly is, and every constituency may be assured that it is faithfully served by its representatives. But of matters of public moment, there is nothing to speak of definitely. The Senate yesterday passed a bill on its second reading providing for the completion of the Western N. C. R. R. giving to the road, in addition to the Penitentiary hands, an annual appropriation of $70,000 to be expended principally for iron. This, in comparison with the huge sums spent for the construction of such works, looks ridiculously small. Viewed in connection with what has already been appropriated to the work, and wasted and stolen, it looks like extravagant addition to past wastes.

I have not heard nor read any of the arguments on either side; I only know that the State, to save itself from total loss, became the purchaser of the road. Wise economy urges further expenditure sufficient to make this purchase effective. This can never be until the terminus is reached. Until it is reached, the road is like a bridge half built across a river. When the other shore is reached, there is no doubt it will at once yield an income sufficient to pay a good interest, and become a source of revenue to the State, with constantly increasing receipts.

There is a question of State pride, of sentiment it may be called, connected with the construction of this Western road. Beyond the mountains lies nearly a third of the whole area of the State, rich and beautiful beyond comparison, filled with an active population, restless in energy, burning with impatience at their seclusion, shut off by a mountain barrier from communication with the rest of the State, and determined to have an outlet. Geographically, they belong to North Carolina. Socially and by mercantile association, they may be made to belong to either Georgia or South Carolina, Tennessee or Virginia, to whom soever shall be the first to furnish the iron links of rail road connection.

North Carolina cannot afford to lose the West. It cannot afford to legislate for alien interests. It cannot afford to abdicate its rights to the trade and the intercourse of the region beyond the mountains. It cannot afford to lose the benefits of revenue to be carried off by other States. It might not to lose that link in the chain which one day will connect the Atlantic and Pacific by a Southern line. And the Western Road, if completed, will furnish that link.

The committee to investigate charges against "Long" Hardin, as he is familiarly called, is hard at work, and a large number of witnesses from Halifax and Granville are here. As Solicitor of the 9th district, he has laid himself open to many charges embracing forgery, extortion, suppression of indictments, and other things meriting punishment. It is more than probable that articles of impeachment will be presented, and if so, there will be no doubt of his conviction, for the Legislature is going to waste no time on indefinite specifications.

The County Government matter has as yet reached no definite form and little has been done beyond the ascertainment of the facilities. Legislation will be sought by the Legislature.

It is no breath of confidence, now, to say that Jeff. W. R. Cox will be appointed Judge for the 8th Judicial District. Knowing him so well as I do, I can [illegible] most sincere congratulations to the people in having put over them a [illegible] and an upright man, one in whose integrity of purpose the most implicit trust may be placed.

A great stock has been given to the whole State by the sudden death of Col. Robert Strange of Wilmington. Only a week or so since he was in good health, and in active prosecution of his profession at Butler before the Supreme Court. He was one of those few men that humanity is always reluctant to yield up to the demands of mortality, for, united to the brightest talent, and the profoundest learning, he was always pure, upright, good in its best sense, loveable and beloved. Unobtrusive, and unambitious of political preferment, it is only within a few years that he had become generally known to the people of the State. But those who knew him intimately, knew of that mine of worth which he seemed all too willing to hide from the eyes of the world. He goes down to the grave followed by more sincere personal grief than ordinarily attaches to the death of public men. It is as if all who knew him had lost a valued friend, for the winning gentleness of manners, the unsullied purity of morals, the high integrity of his purposes, made and fixed attachments of indelible firmness.

C.

County Government.

A proposition presented by the practical and intelligent Senator from Rockingham County embraces more points which meet the favor of the Legislature than any yet suggested. They will probably be embodied this week in the shape of a bill.

They embrace 1st, the appointment of Justices of the Peace by the Legislature; 2nd, election by the Magistrates in the several counties, of three or more County Commissioners upon whom shall devolve the functions of the present County Commissioners after their terms shall expire; 3rd, by a vote of a majority of the Magistrates in such counties as may wish to adopt the plan, Justices of the Peace may be clothed with judicial powers, civil and criminal, in connection with jury trials, and in that capacity, may hold as many as three terms a year, but exceeding one week, each; the jurisdiction of the Court to be fixed by the Legislature.

Rev. Wm. H. Chapman, Pastor of M. E. Church, Georgetown, D. C. writes: Having had an opportunity to test the excellent qualities of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, I hesitate not to say, it is the best remedy I have ever used in my family.

Demorest for February.

This magazine has been a stranger to our table for a year past. Its re-appearance on the first of January followed by the number for February in regular time, was hailed with pleasure, particularly when we find that during the eclipse under which we have been laid, Demorest has used the time to add to its attractions, and bursts out again upon us with a dazzling brilliancy. The illustrations are gorgeous gems, beautiful enough to exact delight study and attention. But the reading matter, we must be content to take the judgment of our lady friends, whose journal, Demorest is, and they pronounce it excellent.

Altogether the magazine is superb. For terms, see advertisement.

The Christmas number of CHURCH'S MUSICAL VISITOR, (John Church & Co; Cincinnati, O;) contained the celebrated $5000 "Centennial March" by Richard Wagner, and the January number of the same journal, now ready, presents, in addition to the usual attractions, a fine full page portrait of the great polemic composer. The VISITOR is an excellent journal, which all musical people would do well to examine. Subscription price $1.50, with premium. The publishers will send full particulars to any address on receipt of stamp.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.

There is no doubt but the present condition of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooves every family to look carefully to their expenses. Winter is coming on when children are liable to Croup, Whooping Cough etc. Coughs and Colds will prevail everywhere, and Consumption, with other throat and lung diseases, will carry off many.—These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor's bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. It never has failed. One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your Druggist. D. G. Hooker.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly, for the passage of a law to prohibit the sale of Ardent Spirits at or within two miles of Mt. Hermon Baptist Church in said County Jan 9th 1877

Havana, Jan. 25.—Via Key West.—For two days the report has been current, and is credited by many Spaniards that [illegible] arrangement has been entered into between the Spanish and Cuban authorities. Peace declared and autonomy granted to the Island—a Spanish Captain General to remain for five years, after which the governing power is to be elected by the people; also that Martinez Campos would come here accompanied by Maximo Gomez, that latter to receive the position of Mariscal DeCampo in the Spanish army.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.

Blackwood for January has been republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co.; 41 Barclay Street, N. Y.; and, judging from the contents of the present number, promises well for the coming year. The place of honor, the first article, has been given to a story which is understood to have been written by an American author, but his name has not been announced.

The periodicals republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly Review*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price, $4 a year for any one, or only $10 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

The Atlantic Hotel at Beaufort is to be rebuilt. It will be complete by June 1 st

We have received the January number of LEISURE HOURS, a handsome mammoth 16 page (64 columns) family journal. Filled with the choicest literature—serial and short stories, sketches, poetry, wit, humor, &c; &c. It is entertaining, amusing and instructive, and is one of the cheapest papers—the amount and quality of matter considered—that we have seen. The price is $1.20 per year, including as premium a genuine fine-line steel engraving, called "The Mitherless Bairn," printed on 22x28 plate paper, which the publishers claim is superior in point of merit and attractiveness to any premium ever offered by any other paper in this country, and is alone worth the money asked for both.

The publishers, J. L. Patten & Co; 162 William st; New York, authorize us to say, that in order to introduce the paper in this vicinity they make a special offer to every one of our readers to send them the paper on a "trial trip" of four months, post-paid, commencing with the January number—for 25 cents.

Our readers who avail themselves of this offer will, we feel certain, thank us for having called their attention to it. The publishers of LEISURE HOURS would like to employ some one in every place to canvass for this paper.

NOTICE.

The Board of Examiners will hold a special meeting on Saturday February 3rd 1877 at the Court House in Hillsboro. All who desire certificates as Teachers can then and there attend.

S. W. HUGHES
Chairman.

Jan. 20th 1877.

E. H. Pogue will buy privately Sun-cured and Air cured Tobacco, and Common Bright Wrappers delivered at Hillsboro at lowest market price for cash.

A FREE CURE.

For consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, throat and lung diseases. Also a sure relief and permanent cure for general debility, dyspepsia and all nervous affections, by a simple vegetable medicine, which cured a venerable missionary Physician, who was long a resident of Syria and the East, and who has freely given this valuable specific to thousands of hundred sufferers with the greatest possible benefit, and he now feels it his sacred christian duty to impart to others this wonderful invigorating remedy, and will send FREE the original receipt complete, with full directions, to any person enclosing stamp for reply.

DR. CLARK A. ROBBINS,
GREELEY BLOCK, SYRACUSE N. Y.
(P. O. Box 67.

THE LARGEST! THE CHEAPEST!
AND
The Best Magazine.
A Combination of the Useful, the Entertaining and the Beautiful.
DEMOREST'S
ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.

The Model Parlor Magazine of America.

Contains the essentials of all others, including House interests in all its departments.

The only Reliable Fashions in all their details.

The beauties and utilities of Literature, Poetry, Sketches, Stories, Music, Floriculture, and every branch of entertaining and useful reading calculated to enliven and elevate society and make our home attractive, useful and happy.

This unrivaled Magazine will commence its sixteenth year with January, 1877, and as heretofore, of new literary, entertaining and useful subjects to which it is devoted.

With each number will be given a superb colored cabinet picture (worth the whole cost of the Magazine,) in oil, mounted for a mat ready for framing.

Every subscriber at three dollars is intitled to the selection of a premium of (which there are eighteen), delivered or forwarded immediately on receipt of the subscription. Every article offered is of first quality, including Books, and any one worth the price of subscription. Chromos from Celebrated Paintings and equal to the originals, of large size and suitable for any parlor. Packet Cook Shaver's System of Dress Cutting, (this received the highest Centennial award.) Silver Plated Ware of all kinds; Stationary, Linen Mosser, etc; etc; etc.

FOR CLUBS.

We have larger and more valuable premiums, including Books of all kinds, Silver-Plated Ware, Butcher Saws, Scissors, Stereoscopes, Games, Table Cutlery, Clocks, Adjustable Table Fluting Machines, China, Dinner and Tea Sets, and numerous other desirable articles of which a full list will be furnished on application to the publishers.

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST.
17 East 14th Street, N. Y.

100 YEARS AGO.

THE GOOD OLD MAN
SANTA CLAUS

Has come.
Has gifts for the Young and the Old. He treats all alike—is blind. COME AND SEE HIM.
CLAUD W. BROWN.
Nov. 28th '76.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Farm and Road Wagons.
FARMERS FRIEND PLOWS.
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Corn & Cob Mills,
Indispensible to every feeder of Stock.
METAL LINED
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Circulars and Price lists of this Churn sent to any address.

Magic Cockle Screens,
The only Implement which will take the Partridge Pea, and Cockle out of Wheat.
Smith's Patent Straw Cutters,
Plow Castings.
For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, tough, and well filling.
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TOBACCO FACTORY FIXTURES.
We make Tobacco Shapes, Billets, Bands, Tins, Plates &c. &c., in the best manner and fully warrant all our work.
Correspondence solicited, and estimates for work promptly furnished.
H. M. SMITH & CO.,
P. O. Box 8 Richmond, Va.
Nov. 22.

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MILLENERY
MRS. TAYLOR has now on hand a choice selection of
Millenery Fancy Goods and Notions.
At lowest prices for CASH and Country PRODUCE
Will receive weekly the latest novelties in Millenery &c., from the east houses.
Be sure to call at
nov. 1. MRS. TAYLORS'.

THE
VIRGINIA PROTECTION
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
RICHMOND VIRGINIA.
Presents a Plan by which the Benefits of Life Insurance may be secured at about One-Third the Usual Cost.
Thirteen Cents invested each day will secure to your family $5,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL, $ 50,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, 200,000.
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FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS
Are the best the world produces. They are planted by a million new, in America, and the result is beautiful flowers and splendid vegetables. A Priced Catalogue sent free to all who enclose the postage—a 2 cent stamp.
VICK'
FLOWER & VEGETABLE GARDEN
is the most beautiful work of the kind in the world. It contains nearly 150 pages, hundreds of illustrations, & Four Chrome Plates of flowers, beautifully drawn and colored from nature. Price 25 in paper; 35c. bound in elegant cloth.
VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.
This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated, and containing an elegant colored frontispiece with the first number. Price only 25 cents for the year. The first number for 1877 just issued. Address
JAMES VICK,
nov 22 Rochester, N. Y.

☞ NOW FOR BARGAINS IN DRY
Goods.
LOTS OF GOODS FOR A LITTLE MONEY.
LEVY BROTHERS
Now offer great inducements to purchasers of DRY GOODS who buy for CASH.
Extra quality Dark Colored Printed Cambrics at low price per yard worth 10c.
Ginghams in beautiful styles at 10c per yard worth 20c.;
Striped and plaid Dress Goods at 10c. and 12½c. worth 20c.;
Brocaded Dress Goods at 20c. 25c. and 30c. worth 25 30 and 40c.;
Black Alpacas at 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, and up to $1.25 per yard, all from 20 to 33 per cent below regular prices;
BLACK SILKS in all qualities; also, a large assortment of Colored and Fancy and Striped SILKS, all to be sold at much below regular prices, as our stock was purchased before the recent advance in prices;
Black and Colored Cachemires in all qualities at low prices;
Double Width Colored Alpacas at 25c worth 35c
Dress Goods for Mourning at prices to suit everybody;
Bombazines, Tamise, Australian Crepe, Henrietta Cloth, Canton Cloth, &c.;
White and Colored Tarletan Muslins in all shades and at all prices;
Nainsook, Cambrick, Jaconet, Swiss Mull, Checked and Striped Muslins;
Nottingham Curtain Laces at 15, 20, 25, 30, 35c. and up to $1 per yard;
A full assortment of Nottingham Lace Curtains at astonishingly low prices;
Best Tapestry Brussels Carpets at $1.10 per yard;
Extra super Ingrain Carpets at $1 per yard worth $1.25;
Ingrain Carpets at 35c. 40c. 45c. and up to 85c. per yard;
Hemp Carpets at 20 and 25c. per yard;
Double Width Cotton Druggets at 50c worth 75 cents per yard;
Stair Carpet at 25, 30, 35, 40 and 50c. per yard;
Window Shades in great variety at all prices;
Also, Fixtures for window shades;
Stair Rods, Cornices, Bands, Loops, Curtain Pins and Picture Nails;
Tapestry and Velvet Rugs in great variety from $2.50 to $15.
Tapestry and Velvet Mats at $1.35, and also a large assortment of Cocoa Mats;
Oil Cloth Rugs at 50, 75c. $1, $1.25 and $1.50;
Floor Oil Cloth in all widths and qualities, some two yards wide, at 75c. per yard;
Table Oilcloth, 4-4 and 6-4 wide, in imitation of marble, rich rosewood, mahogany, maple;
Also in Lines and solid colors;
Oil-cloth Table-covers at 50c. worth 75c;
Wool Table-covers at $1 worth $1.50; also a large variety of higher cost goods;
Linen Crumb-cloths, 3 yards long by 3 wide, at $3 worth $4; 4 yards long by 3 yards wide at $4.75 worth $6;
Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings retailed at wholesale prices, and in many instances for less;
Bed-Tick in all qualities from 8½ to 25c per yard;
Cheviot Shirtings in all qualities from 10 to 20c. per yard;
Woolen Yarns in all colors and qualities; also, a full assortment of Germantown Wool, Zephyr and Shetland Wool;
Unbleached Knitting cotton at 30c per pound;
White Knitting Cotton in balls at 50c per pound for all sizes;
Carpet Warp in all colors, the best manufactured, at $1.75 per bundle of five pounds;
Crape Veils and Crape Collars from the lowest price to the best manufactured;
Ruffles at 20, 25, 35, 40 and 50c. a dozen; also a large variety of Ruffling by the yard;
Calico Wrappers at $1 worth $2;
Tycoon Reps Wrappers at $1.50 worth $3;
Carriage Blankets at $3.50 worth $5—the best bargain ever offered; also bargains in Horse Blankets.
White Red-Blankets at $2, 2.50, 2.75, 3, 3.50, 4, 5, and up to $20 a pair.
We offer the largest stock and cheapest Red-Blankets ever offered. Look at the 11-4 RED-BLANKET at 5 dollars;
India Rubber Coats at 2.50 worth 4 dollars;
Celluloid Jewelry—the best manufactured—at reduced prices;
Shell Card Cases at 25c worth $1.50;
Jet Jewelry in great variety at prices to suit everybody;
Undergarments for ladies in great variety and at prices to suit all purses.
CLOAKS in great variety from 3.50 to 20.
Our stock is the largest ever brought to this city—we show eighty-three different styles;
FURS for women and children; also Fur and Feather Trimming;
A large variety of GOODS for the HOLLIDAYS; Dolls, Desks,
Books, Albums,
Music Binders;
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Work Baskets,
Picture and Motto Frames,
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NOTE-PAPER and Envelopes, in boxes—the largest and cheapest stock ever offered in this city.
Hundreds of other articles to be added to the stock during the week.
LEVY BROTHERS',
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MALE AND FEMALE.
J. LONG BROWER,
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The fourth Session will begin Jan. 11th. and continue twenty weeks.
THE Principals have secured the services of two accomplished Ladies who, with their experience and superior attainments, are thoroughly qualified for their respective department.
The Primary department will be under the care of Miss Ann Hall; the Music, under charge of Miss Florence Gannaway.
Natural Science and Mathematics will receive special attention from J. L. Brower, while G. Sam Bradshaw will give his exclusive attention to Latin, Greek and the Modern Languages.
The School is under the discipline of strict rules which will be in all cases rigidly enforced. Situated in a healthy and strictly moral community ten miles North of Hillsboro, it offers every advantage of a first Class High School.
For circular and further information, apply to either Principal at CALDWELL,
Orange County,
Nov. 1st. N. C.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
At the house formerly occupied by J. K. Cutlar.
HILLSBORO
oct. 1st, '76. N. C.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....JAN. 31, 1877.

THE RECORDER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

J. D. CAMERON,

At $1 50 per annum, or 75c. for six months—invariably in advance.

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ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at $1 a square for the first insertion and 50 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

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1 square 3 months $3—6 months $5—12 months $15
2 " 3 " $10—6 " $18—12 " $30
3 " 3 " $15—6 " $20—12 " $30
Half column 3 months $20—6 mo. $30—12 mo. $50
Column 3 months $30—6 mo. $50—12 mo. $100

TWELVE RULES FOR OLD FOGIES

A great deal is said in praise of progressive farmers, and many wise maxims are worked out for them; but the old fogy farmer, where is he in the attentions of these writers and speakers? Not a word is said in praise of the fogy farmer, and not a rule is laid down for application to his style of the profession. Is this right? Is it doing as one would be done by? Certainly not, and as the Journal of Progress does things in accordance with a way of its own, it shall hereby and hereon proceed to 'bolt' from the prevailing fashion to the extent of a kind word for the old farmer, and a dozen excellent rules for his government. The old fogy farmer may never know anything about it, as he is not much of a hand to read newspapers, but no matter; we will have shown our good intentions; and that is enough.

Good old fogy farmer, you are not a bad kind of man, as a general rule. You are only a little old-styled in your ways and plans of operations—that's all You attend to your own business, and manage it after your own plan; and if it don't pay you as well as it might pay you under a different kind of management, why that is your own look out. Exercise the rights of an American citizen by doing just as you please with your own affairs. Now here are twelve nice little maxims for you:

1. Don't read farm books or agricultural papers. Your father never read them and therefore you know they are of no kind of use whatever.

2. Don't try to enrich your land by the application of manure. As if you could mend the works of nature! Besides, manure is offensive both to sight and smell.

3. Don't plough deep—it will fatigue both yourself and your team.

4. Never mind the weeds. They grow in response to the will of nature. Better mind your own business and leave the weeds to mind their's, and be done with it.

5. Buy your tools and implements at the administrator's sale of some old fogy. They will cost you but little there, and when they are worn out and worthless you will not have lost much.

6. Never take your tools from the field If you leave them right where you finished working this year, they will be on the spot where you want them when you are ready to resume work next year.

7. When you see a rail down, don't waste time stopping to put it up. Wait till the whole fence comes down, and then you will have a job worth looking after.

8. Always keep the cheapest and most common stock to be had. Being of little value they cannot count up much when you give in your taxes.

9. Feed your stock as little as possible. The less feed the less outlay.

10. Stick to the same crop on the same ground. It is childish to appear "notionate."

11. Never change seeds. Bear in mind that it is always best to leave well enough alone.

12. Become a politician and though the crop should fail of neglect, devote your best energies towards assisting the office seekers to save the country.

IRISH POTATOES.

The *Peerless* is one of the most valuable sorts. It yields enormously; it is one of the best varieties for a main or general crop; it thrives on a stiff soil, stands frost, and is good for general market purposes.

JACKSON WHITES.

Another excellent variety. This potato stands frost and wet weather, and does best in a light soil. It is an excellent market potato. Plant from 1st of February to 1st of March, according to latitude.

EARLY ROSE.

Requires a light soil, and should be planted late, as it will not stand frost. It is equally valuable for market purposes as for private use. It is oval in form, shallow eyes, pink skin, flesh white, and boils dry and mealy. It is one of the most popular varieties, and especially adapted to our Southern climate for home use, but does not sell as readily as the two others in the New Orleans market.—Should be planted about the 15th of February to 15th of March.

In planting select Eastern potatoes for seed, secure them only from reliable dealers, as it is best to pay a dollar or two more per barrel for selected seed than to adopt a foolish economy in buying cheap seed that will not yield within 25 or 50 per cent of a first quality of seed.—*Home Journal*

"My business is to talk,' said a stump speaker, 'I deal in words and sentences.' 'Yes,' said a voice in the crowd, 'and as long as I have known you your place of business has never been closed.'

Speedlepipes thinks that instead of giving credit to whom credit is due, the cash had better be paid.

Dr. Charles Phelps, who was engaged with the Maj. Bennett duel, was subpœnaed before the grand jury to-day by the District Attorney to testify concerning it. He refused to answer all questions, on the ground that he would criminate himself, and being brought before Judge Gildersleeve, in the Court of General Sessions and, still refusing, he was committed to the city prison for 30 day for contempt of court.

Ladies are like watches—pretty enough to look at; sweet faces and delicate hands, but sometimes difficult to 'regulate' after they are set a-going.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts may be made.

HEED THE Words of Advice,

RESPECTFULLY offered by R. W. H. TUTT, M.D., for many years Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia.

Thirty years' experience in the practice of medicine, together with fifteen years' test of Tutt's Pills, and the thousands of testimonials given of their efficacy, warrant me in saying that these pills will surely cure all diseases that result from a diseased liver. They are not recommended for all the ills that afflict humanity, but for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, Sick Headaches, Bilious Colic, Rheumatism, Palpitation of the Heart, Kidney Affections, Female Complaints, &c., all of which result from a derangement of the Liver, no medicine has ever proven so successful as

TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.

TUTT'S PILLS REQUIRE NO CHANGE OF DIET.

TUTT'S PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE.

TUTT'S PILLS NEVER GRIPE OR NAUSEATE.

THE DEMAND FOR TUTT'S PILLS is not confined to this country, but extends to all parts of the world.

A CLEAR HEAD, elastic limbs, good digestion, sound sleep, buoyant spirits, fine appetite, are some of the results of the use of TUTT'S PILLS.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE TUTT'S PILLS ARE THE BEST—PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CTS.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 13 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.

This unrivaled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures that are recorded in the annals of history. Patients suffering for years from the various diseases of the Lungs, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in traveling and doctoring, have, by the use of a few bottles, *entirely recovered their health.*

"WON'T GO TO FLORIDA."

New York, August 26, 1875.

DR. TUTT:

Dear Sir:—When in Alken, last winter, I used your Expectorant for my cough, and received more benefit from it than anything I ever took. I am so well that I will not go to Florida next winter as I intended. Send me nine dozen bottles, by express, for some friends. ALFRED CUMMING, 129 West Thirty-first Street.

Boston, January 11, 1876.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of Dr. Tutt's Expectorant for diseases of the lungs for the past two years, and to my knowledge many bottles have been used by my patients with the happiest results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place the Expectorant effected a cure. R. H. SPRAGUE, M.D.

"We can not speak too highly of Dr. Tutt's Expectorant, and for the sake of suffering humanity hope it may become more generally known."—CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00

ESTABLISHED 1816.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

63 North Howard St. BALTIMORE, MD

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

Would call special attention to their extensive Stock of Dress Goods, Linen Goods, Embroideries, Laces and Hosiery; the best assortment of Mourning Goods in the city.

SAMPLES SENT FREE!

All orders amounting to $20.00 or over, will be sent free of freight charges by Express, but parties whose orders are not accompanied by the money, and having their goods sent C. O. D., must pay for return of the money.

Feb. 23 1y.

THE LIKE WAS NEVER KNOWN BEFORE.—We send the Cincinnati Weekly Star, a fine eight page, forty-eight column paper, independent in politics, and brim full of good reading matter, for $1.50 per year. It is the largest paper in the United States for the money. Each subscriber will receive a copy of the beautiful engraving "THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND." Size, 24x36 inches; a picture that would grace any drawing-room in the land. We also send to each subscriber a copy of the Star Bible and Almanac. $2 Plan. extra must be sent for packing and mailing premiums. For special inducements to agents. To any person starting to get up clubs, we will send a sample copy of the picture and a canvasser outfit, on receipt of 25 cts. Specimen copy of the paper free. Send for our new illustrated catalogue and terms to agents.

THE STAR, 166 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

Dr. M. C. Cameron,

Dentist.

OFFICE over Hooker's Drug Store, where he can be found at all times, except when absent Professionally.

May 3. 1y.

JOHN W. GRAHAM, Hillsboro, N. C. JAMES A. GRAHAM, Graham, N. C.

GRAHAM & GRAHAM.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in Superior Courts of Orange and Alamance, and adjoining Counties. Also, in Supreme Court of the State and Federal Courts, Nov. 4, 1872.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents Wanted on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing 150 DISTINCT BOOKS wanted everywhere. The Biggest Thing Ever Tried. Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also, Agents wanted on our Magnificent Family Bible. Superior to all others. With 1000 Illustrations. Low in price. Superb Bindings. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$55 to $77 A Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name 10 cents, post-paid. L. JONES & Co. Nassau, N. Y.

WANTED Men to sell to Merchants. $90 a month and traveling expenses paid. Gem Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILWAY HAS FOR SALE

Farming Lands, Grazing Lands, Fruit Lands, Vine Lands, Coal Lands, Wood Lands, some Prairie Lands, Bottom Lands and Uplands, on Terms to suit the Purchaser. 21X per cent interest on deferred payments. TEN per cent discount for cash. For full particulars, maps and pamphlets, apply to W. D. SLACK, Land Commissioner, Little Rock, Arkansas.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

200,000 IN GOLD,

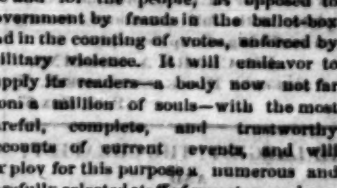
AND OTHER VALUABLE PREMIUMS,

Given to those who WORK FOR THE TIMES.

THE CINCINNATI WEEKLY TIMES, published for 33 years, has a national character and influence with patrons of every State and Territory in the Union, and of all shades of politics.

Every patron of the TIMES is presented, free of charge, with an Illustrated Year book of valuable information, for 1877, alone worth the price of the paper.

A Sure-Shot, Long-Range Revolver WITH SEVEN CHAMBERS.



Specially adapted for the pocket; to all without removing the cylinder, which revolves automatically when the hammer is raised. It is made of the best English steel, nickle silver-plated, and has a long, accurate range. The retail price of this Revolver is $5; but the publishers of the WEEKLY TIMES, by special arrangement with the manufacturers, are enabled to send it postpaid by mail, to all who subscribe for the Weekly TIMES, at a trifle over the wholesale price, namely, $4, which will pay for both the Revolver and TIMES. Or, any one who will make up a club of 15 subscribers for the Times, at $1.60 each, shall receive a Revolver for his services.

A sample copy of the Times, with our Illustrated List of Premium, and other documents, will be sent free on application to

CINCINNATI TIMES CO.

62 West Third St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

THE SUN.

1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

The different editions of THE SUN during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 20 broad columns: while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends.

THE SUN will continue to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom, and integrity for hollow pretence imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will contend for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete, and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily SUN will be 55 a month or $6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition $7.70 a year. The SUNDAY edition alone, eight pages, $1.20 a year, post paid. The WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, of 56 broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of $1 a year post paid.

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for THE WEEKLY can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person sending us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge. At one dollar a year, postage paid, the expenses of paper and printing are barely repaid; and, considering the size of the sheet and the quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider THE WEEKLY SUN the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best.

Address, THE SUN, NEW YORK City, N. Y.

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS

Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense, by using our

PATENT SLATE PAINT,

(FIFTEEN YEARS ESTABLISHED.)

MIXED READY FOR USE.

Fire-Proof, Water-Proof, Durable, Economical and Ornamental.

A ROOF may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and its application of this slate be made to last from 20 to 25 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated, looking much better, and lasting longer than new shingles without the slate, for

One-Third the Cost of Reshingling.

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IT STOPS EVERY LEAK,

and for tin or iron has no equal; will expand by heat, contracts by cold, and never cracks nor scales. Roofs covered with Tar sheathing Felt can be made water-tight at a small expense, and preserved for many years.

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Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof, while on tin, iron, felt, matched boards, or any smooth surface, from three quarts to one gallon are required to 100 square feet of surface, and although the Paint has a heavy body it is easily applied with a brush.

No Tar is used in this Composition,

therefore it neither cracks in Winter, nor runs in Summer.

On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof that will last for years. Curled or Warped shingles it brings to their places, and keeps them there. It fills up all holes in Felt roofs, stops the leaks, and although a slow dryer, cause it not affect it a few hours after applying. All nearly all paints that are black contain Tar, be sure you obtain our Genuine article, which (for shingle roofs) is

CHOCOLATE COLOR,

when first applied, changing in about a month to a uniform slate color, and is to all intents and purposes SLATE. Or,

TIN ROOFS,

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Condensed Time Table, in effect on and after Sunday, Dec. 10th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Le Charlotte	4.55 A. M.
" Air Line June'n	5.20 "
" Salisbury	7.30 "
" Greensboro	9.25 "
" Danville	12.23 P. M.
" Dundee	2.15 "
" Burkeville	3.05 "
Ar. at Richmond	4.45 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond	1.00 P. M.
" Burkeville	2.40 "
" Dundee	3.30 "
" Danville	4.55 "
" Greensboro	6.40 "
" Salisbury	8.15 "
" Air-Line June'n	10.25 "
Ar. at Charlotte	10.50 "

	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	10.05 A. M.	Arr. 3.35 pm
" Co. Shops	11.21 P. M.	Lv 4.15 "
Arr. at Raleigh	2.10 "	Ar. 12.30 p m
Arr. at Goldsboro'	5.10 "	L've 10.10 am

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro	5.30 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	9.00 "
Leave Salem,	7.30 a. m.
Arrive at Greensboro,	9.00 "

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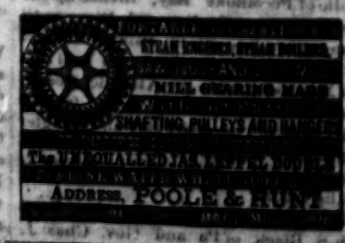
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